

### REMARKS

Original claim 1 is edited to include the inclined surface of original claim 3.

Inasmuch as only original claim limitations are included, no Festo-like limitations should arise despite some thinking to the contrary.

New claim 8 corresponds to edited claim 1.

Therefore, the rejection under 35 USC 103 for obviousness of claim 3 from the cited Kim, Iversen, Joo and Newberg patents is traversed as it may also apply to claim 8 on the basis of the bottom and inclined surfaces of the bearing seat. This is a difference between the claimed invention and the cited references.

The bearing seat of the claimed invention includes a bottom surface, which is provided on an upper end of a hollowed part and extends from the hollow part, and an inclined surface, which is inclined upward from the bottom surface. A thrust bearing is supported on the bottom surface of the bearing seat for the rectilinear support thereof.

An oil slot is also formed in the bottom surface, with an inclined surface thereabout, so that oil existing may continue rectilinear support of the thrust bearing from the bottom surface without lateral shifting of the thrust bearing.

The references cited do not disclose this combination of features of the claimed invention. Kim US patent 6,948,418, Iversen US patent 6,702,067 and Joo US patent 6,419,049 teach the virtue of rectilinear support and, therefore, do not disclose the inclined surface as admitted in the Action for the advantage thereof.

**PRIOR ART MUST BE CONSIDERED IN ITS  
ENTIRETY, INCLUDING DISCLOSURES THAT  
TEACH AWAY FROM THE CLAIMS MPEP 2141.02 VI  
(emphasis original)**

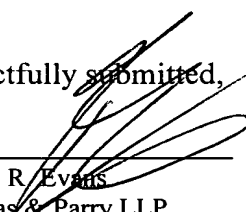
Therefore, the Newberg patent is cited for its inclined surface and teaching "... that this would be advantageous because the bearing seat surface is compli[sic, e]mentary to the bearing surface." Such teaching is away from the claims, where the bearing seat surface in NOT complementary to the bearing surface.

The Newberg patent also specifically discloses in Fig. 5, for example, that the bearing is NOT supported on the bottom surface, as claimed and shown in the other patents of the rejection.

There are, therefore, not one, but two reasons why the patents cannot not be combined to reconstruct the whole invention claimed except with hindsight from the claimed invention, which is improper for a rejection.

Reconsideration and allowance are, therefore, requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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